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Telling FACTS

CONCERNING COMMUNISM

Volume 1 Number Five

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With the Editors

What a kaleidoscope is the world panorama these days, when one short month witnesses such diverse and significant events as these:

Czecho-Slovakia swallowed up in Hitler's ruthless march toward empire . . . A new Pope—worthy successor to Pius XI—is elected and placed on the Papal throne . . . Spanish "Loyalists" battle Communists in a bloody civil war within a civil war . . . "Loyalist" sympathizers, armed with picks and shovels, join with Communists in Los Angeles to picket a Catholic meeting . . . A. F. of L. and C. I. O. leaders hold get-together meetings in Washington, while in Detroit the issue of Communism within the U. A. W. tears the union apart . . . The Supreme Court "sits down" on the sit-down strike . . . Ghandi wins his objectives by fasting . . . Arabs and Jews battle in Palestine . . . Bund-ists and Communists battle (for headlines) in New York . . . The Ku Klux Klan is recruiting again . . .

A world of "isms"! Whither is it headed?

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2. Because we are a non-profit organization, the cost of TELLING FACTS is only \$2.50 in hundred lots. A lower price is quoted on quantities of 500 and 1,000 copies.
3. We have earned the thanks of hundreds of wide-awake Americans for bringing the facts of Communism to the attention of the masses.

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Trotskyites, Too

Communism in the Labor Movement in Minneapolis

By AMERICUS

FOR the past fourteen and a half years I have been active in the great organized labor movement known as the American Federation of Labor. I am sure none will deny that this organization has brought great and lasting benefits to the workers of this country. Most of the years I have been in the labor movement, I have served as an official.

I am proud of the fact that my family, for generations back, have been citizens of the United States. I cherish and prize beyond all personal possessions the individual lib-

erties and rights enjoyed by myself and family under the greatest and most beneficent form of government on earth. In no other country in the world has organized labor been able to bring so many blessings to the workers. But notwithstanding these facts, the country is infested with men and women with perverted minds, many but tools and stooges of foreign agents, who are at work with fanatical zeal to bring about the Social Revolution, the destruction of our form of government and the establishment of a so-called dictatorship of the proletariat. These

social and economic destructionists have so successfully "bored in" that they have established themselves in strategic, dominant positions of leadership in organized labor all over the country.

Their program has also included "boring in" and gaining control of political movements. Shrewd strategists, these leaders are aware that political control opens the door to economic power.

Probably in no city in the country have the Communists, both Trotskyites and Stalinists, been more successful than in Minneapolis, unless, perhaps, on the Pacific Coast. I believe, and I know many others in organized labor agree, that their success in obtaining dominance in labor unions in Minnesota was made possible through political encouragement.

Once in control, it is difficult to dislodge these Communist leaders. They rule with an iron hand, and are ruthless disciplinarians. That has been forcefully demonstrated in Minneapolis in the past several years.

Industrial Strife Their Aim

If unchecked, Communist control will, in the end, undermine and destroy the great organized labor movement. My experience has convinced me that Communist leadership is not genuinely concerned with promoting orderly collective bargaining. It is concerned with promoting industrial strife so that they may advance their philosophy of class hatred. One of their strongest allies is the chiseling employer, who through unfair treatment embitters

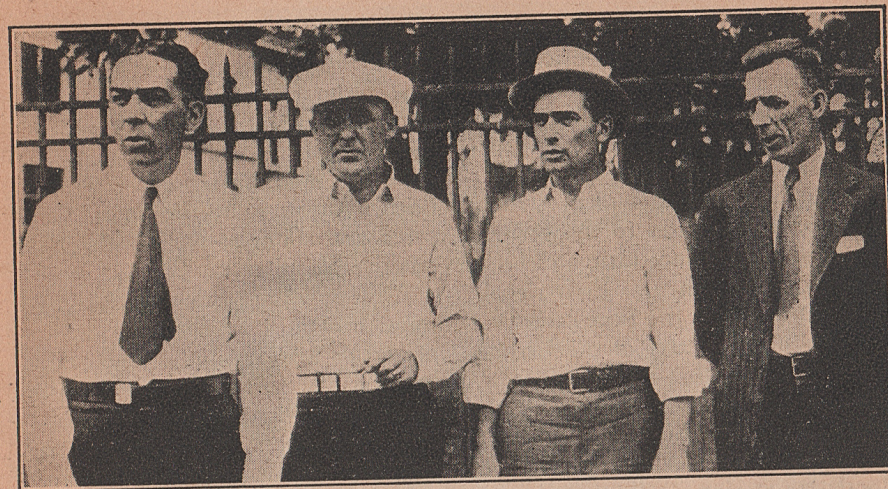
his workers and gives the Communist agitator material to work upon.

There are two distinct Communist organizations functioning in the Twin Cities, with their greatest concentration of strength in Minneapolis. Leaders of both groups are strongly entrenched in the labor movement of that city.

One of these two organizations operates under the name of the Socialist Workers Party—Section of the Fourth International, which was founded and fathered by Leon Trotsky, now residing in Mexico. This organization was known originally as the Communist League of America. James Cannon, Max Schachtman of New York, V. R. Dunne and Carl Skoglund of Minneapolis were among the national bigwigs of that setup. The name of this organization was changed several years ago to the Workers Party of the United States.

When the Left Wingers disrupted the National Socialist Party, the Workers Party of the United States again changed its name and became the Socialist Workers Party—Section of the Fourth International. V. R. Dunne and Carl Skoglund of Minneapolis are members of the national executive committee. Its official organ is known as the Socialist Appeal, published in New York City, Max Schachtman, editor. The Youth movement of this organization is known as the Young Peoples Socialist League (Fourth International), which also has an official organ.

The inspirational and actual unofficial leader of the Socialist Work-



The Dunnes at the time of the 1934 strikes. V. R. Dunne is on the right, Grant Dunne at the left; next are William Brown (whose murder a year ago is still unsolved), and Miles Dunne

ers Party is Leon Trotsky, who devotes his time in Mexico to writing propaganda to be distributed in this country, as well as in planning the activities which his lieutenants in the United States carry on. He has most able disciples in Minneapolis, such as V. R. Dunne and his brothers, Miles and Grant, Carl Skoglund and Farrell Dobbs. In this list might also be included James Bartlett, John Jonosco, Carlos Hudson and Carl S. Kuehn and Max Goldman. Both the latter are leaders of General Drivers Union's Federal Workers Section, composed of the organized relief workers of Hennepin County. Carl Skoglund and V. R. Dunne visited Trotsky in Mexico in the summer of 1938 and, upon his return to Minneapolis, Dunne lectured on his visit.

Trotskyites are ardent advocates of

the philosophy of Karl Marx, Lenin and Trotsky. They are all working for the social revolution, the overthrow of "capitalist" government and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They condemn the Stalinists bitterly and the Stalinists, in turn, bitterly condemn the Trotskyites. Yet, according to my understanding, they differ only in that the Trotskyites believe in a worldwide revolution, whereas the Stalinists seem to believe in the revolution by single countries. This conflict, I believe, is born of jealousies of individual leaders—a case of the kettle calling the pot black. But it is my prediction that if the opportune time ever comes, Stalinists and Trotskyites will be found shoulder to shoulder in the onslaught against "Capitalism." Many workers who today are the unwitting tools of both

groups, will then realize, perhaps too late, how they have been exploited, and will feel the weight of the Red Dictator's heel upon their necks, as have the workers in Russia.

Trotskyites regard violent strikes as but steppingstones to the greater and, in their opinion, ultimate social revolution, which is their goal. James Cannon, at the time secretary of the Workers Party of the United States, said just that in *New Masses*, issue of August, 1934, in an article about the violent Minneapolis truck drivers' strikes of that year. The bloody street riots and attacks upon the Minneapolis police during these strikes were typical of Communist tactics.

Trotskyites Strong in A. F. of L.

The Trotskyite leadership in Minneapolis is most strongly entrenched in American Federation of Labor unions. Is this fact known to national A. F. of L. leaders? Yes. Daniel Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, editorially branded the Trotskyite leadership of the Minneapolis Drivers Union as Communistic in the June, 1934, issue of the International Union's magazine. President William Green of the A. F. of L., sent Meyer Lewis, his personal representative, to Minneapolis a few years ago to clean house. Mr. Lewis, through the press, condemned the Communist leadership of the Drivers Union and announced that he was going to drive them out. His promise was

not fulfilled. Why, I don't know, but I do know that these Trotskyite leaders have become most powerful and influential in the labor movement of Minneapolis and that they have extended their power and influence throughout the central and southwest states as well as throughout the Northwest.

Although the sit-down strike as a weapon of industrial warfare is publicized as a technique of the Stalinists, the first sit-down strike in Minneapolis was staged under Trotskyite leadership, and there have been a number of such sit-downs conducted under the direction of this same leadership. Trotskyite leaders, as I have stated, are ruthless disciplinarians of the rank and file which they govern. If you doubt this and are one of their subjects, just get behind in your monthly membership dues; or talk to some of the men who were victims of the strong-arm crews which patrolled the streets during the so-called "fink" drives in January and February of 1938, to force off the streets truck drivers who were behind in the payment of dues. Even a labor leader's son felt the iron-armed hand of authority because he was behind in his dues.

Earn Public Ill-Will for Labor

Does anybody really believe the drastic and autocratic tactics of these Communist leaders will gain for the labor movement the respect or confidence of the workers, or the goodwill of the public? Decidedly not! What soundness is there to an organization built up through fear and intimidation? Can it possibly



The 1934 truckers' strike. Note the two policemen lying *hors du combat* on the pavement

result in anything other than rebellion on the part of the rank and file and inevitable ill-will of the general public? This has definitely occurred in Minneapolis and Hennepin County, and the great cause of organized labor has been immeasurably harmed.

Trotskyites have also projected their influence into the political arena. Their local political philosophy, however, differs from that of the Stalinists in that they now seem to want to make the political party solely a workers' organization. They apparently want no further alliance with the farmers. The fact is, by their demands of financial tribute from farmers visiting Minneapolis for marketing purposes, they have bitterly antagonized them. The farmers, in Minnesota at least, have

been labor's most powerful political allies and, without question, their antagonism will be reflected in unfavorable consideration for labor's demands in legislative halls.

The Trotskyite leaders in Minneapolis, being keen psychologists, know the advantage of spreading propaganda among the unemployed and among the relief workers. They have organized several thousand relief workers and WPA workers under what is called the Federal Workers Section of General Drivers Union Local 544. The active leaders of this group are Carl Kuehn and Max Geldman. Relief workers and WPA workers pay regular monthly dues. Leaders of the Federal Workers Section frequently appear before state, county and municipal bodies dealing with welfare and relief, al-

ways with demands for greater allowances.

So much for the Trotskyite influence upon the labor movement in Minneapolis, though much more could be said.

The Stalinists

The other national Communist organization which is functioning in Minneapolis, and whose leaders are also strongly entrenched in certain Minneapolis unions, is the Communist Party of the United States, affiliated with the Third International of Moscow; Earl Browder is its national head. Its labor strength in Minneapolis is largely in the metal trades unions of the CIO. However, some of its leaders, and several of its strong sympathizers, occupy positions of influence in the A. F. of L. building trades and culinary workers' unions. These Communists are identified as Stalinists, being followers of the doctrines of Stalin, the recognized head of the Third International in Russia. To them, the workers are merely pawns upon the international chessboard of the Communist Party.

From close observation of the tactics of the Stalinists, I have come to the conclusion that they reveal their identity more readily than do the Trotskyites, and do not operate as smoothly. One hears more about them and their activities throughout the country because their organization in the United States is more far-flung and much larger than that of the Trotskyites of the Fourth International. Moreover, it seems the Stalinist leaders, in Minneapolis at

least, are not as shrewd strategists as are the Trotskyites. This may account for the fact that they have been less successful in gaining recognition by the A. F. of L. unions in Minnesota than have the Trotskyite leaders.

An attempt is now under way in the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota to "purge" some 13 or 14 Stalinists from its councils; but apparently not a single Trotskyite has been affected by the "purge." Likewise, by decree of the A. F. of L., no Stalinists are supposed to be seated as delegates in the Central Labor Union of Minneapolis, but several well-known Trotskyites are accepted without question.

The principal elements of the Communist Party (the Stalinists) which, during the past several years have functioned actively in Minneapolis, are the following:

Minnesota District No. 9, of which Nat Ross, well-known Communist leader, was secretary up to the first of this year, when he was succeeded by Carl Winter. This is the actual Party organization for this territory.

The International Labor Defense, which, through counsel, defended the well-known Communist leader Sam K. Davis, following his arrest at the time of the relief riots at the City Hall in Minneapolis in April, 1934. Davis was one of the instigators of these and other riotous relief demonstrations conducted in Minneapolis.

The so-called Unemployed Councils: Loosely drawn organizations as a front behind which to organize

unemployed and to foment strife, class hatred and defiance of municipal authority. These have now been largely succeeded by the Workers' Alliance.

United Relief Workers' Association, under which relief workers were organized and meetings conducted to give inflammatory Communist agitators opportunity to spread the Communist philosophy. This association was recognized as a bona fide workers' organization by the Farmer-Labor Party. Its delegate was at one time seated in the Hennepin County Central Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party and in the state convention of the party. The recent purge by the Farmer-Labor State Committee is supposed to eliminate groups of this character from further recognition by the Farmer-Labor Party.

The Workers' International Relief, Minneapolis Branch, through which funds have been collected for brother Reds in all parts of the country who have participated in mass demonstrations and gotten into trouble.

The Young Communist League, under which the youth of the country are organized, propagandized and taught Communist philosophy and tactics. It has been active in high schools and upon the University campus. It works closely with the American Student Union and the late League Against War and Fascism, now known as the American League for Peace and Democracy. Its members are taught to project themselves into mass picketing demonstrations during industrial disputes.

The Workers' Alliance, Minneapolis Branch, under which WPA workers are organized and which has, in the last two years, replaced the Unemployed Councils above referred to. This is a national organization, headed in Minnesota by Chester Watson, a member of the Communist Party. Representatives of this organization are constantly arranging relief demonstrations and demanding greater and greater relief allowances. The Workers' Alliance serves as a political wing of the Communist organization and actively participated in the unsuccessful campaign to re-elect Elmer Benson governor of the state. It is also used by the Communists as a movement to train and recruit new members and followers for the Party.

Communist Schools have been conducted in the Twin Cities. Classes are held at Communist headquarters, located at 321 Hennepin Avenue in Minneapolis. In these classes the Communist organizers convey to the class members the instructions for Communist activities received from Moscow.

Stalinists Lean to CIO

Most of the Stalinists who have been successful in boring into Minneapolis trade unions swung their unions into the CIO after the split in the A. F. of L., and after they felt reasonably sure that they would have a freer hand under John L. Lewis than under William Green. Outstanding among these Communist labor leaders are William Mauseth, Hilliard Smith and Steve

Adams, who are the "big-shots" in the United Radio, Electrical & Machine Workers' Union of the CIO, with several locals chartered in Minneapolis.

Others allied with the Stalinist group who remained in the A. F. of L. unions and have not yet swung over to the CIO, perhaps because they cannot swing the rank and file in that direction, are Walter Frank of the Lathers' Union, Robert Kelly, and Swan Asserson of the Miscellaneous Workers' Union, affiliated with the Culinary Workers' Joint Board; also Walfred Smedberg, identified with the relief riots of April, 1934, and now head of the Building Service and Employes Union, whose abortive "elevator strike" has recently been in the headlines.

The Lesson for Labor

Wherever there is a labor dispute, wherever there are picket lines, Communist leaders will be found ready to incite violent action. At the time of the mass demonstrations at the Flour City Ornamental Iron Co.'s plant in the summer of 1935, when that company was ill-advisedly trying to operate under strike conditions, Communist Leaders William Mauseth and Harry Mayville were in the forefront exhorting pickets to drive off the police guarding the property. A riot took place. Blood was shed, with fatal consequences. This is the type of industrial warfare that Communists thrive upon. It may be said in passing that in the riots at the Flour City Ornamental Iron Co.'s plant, the Stalinist leaders were ably assisted

by the Trotskyite leaders.

It seems to me there is a great lesson for the many labor leaders and the many thousands they represent who believe in preserving American institutions, in the political upheaval which occurred in Minnesota in the elections last November.

It is well known that the Communist leadership has been strongly entrenched in the Farmer-Labor Party. We in the Farmer-Labor Party have admitted this by the so-called purge we recently attempted, but which, in my opinion, is not yet wholly completed. Our state administration placed these Communist destructionists in the innermost councils of the party organization and in state positions of great influence. And what happened? They practically destroyed the party and seriously impaired the state itself.

The election plainly indicated that the people of Minnesota do not want Communism; neither do at least 95% of the workers. Then let us cast the Communists out before they destroy the great organized labor movement. Organized labor, through many long years, has enjoyed and deserved the respect of the public. We must not sacrifice that position. Unless we have the courage to face the facts fearlessly, examine and diagnose the disease from which we are suffering, it will eventually consume and destroy us.

Communism is a cancer at the vitals of organized labor, but even cancer, if detected soon enough and promptly removed, can be licked!

Mrs. White Goes Red

◀ The Making of a "Parlor Pink"

By FARRELL SCHNERING

Condensed from *America**

The author of this article, until three years ago, was a Communist, one of the most prominent leaders of the Party in Wisconsin. He edited the Communist paper, the *Wisconsin Voice of Labor*, and had charge of the Milwaukee bureau of the *Daily Worker*. Mr. Schnering, who became a Catholic a few months ago, says he has participated in scores of United Front maneuvers, becoming an expert in dealing with the "petty bourgeois."

NOT the least of the advocates of the People's Front is an ever-growing contingent that willingly but often innocently marches beneath the emblem of the hammer and sickle. The principal recruiting agency for these detachments is the American League for Peace and Democracy, which helps look after the American interests of Comrade Stalin. You meet them everywhere.

Generally speaking they fall into one of two categories. First, are the willing tools of Bolshevism, who hungrily gorge themselves on the vast pleasures of mental adventuring afforded them as "Party sympathizers." These advocates of the United Front are in the habit of strictly associating themselves mentally with the dictators rather than those dictated to.

The Party reaps a rich harvest from those who fall into the second category: the innocent dupes. The processes of duping are varied. As

an example, take the case of Mrs. Lily White, who was discovered by a member of the Patriotic Order of North American Antelope, during a great drive to aid numerous victims of an evil force. This lady has considerable money and still more time—legitimate prey for membership in the "Innocent's Clubs."

Mrs. White is well informed. She has been given to understand that Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis had a quarrel over the formation of the CIO. She has definite opinions regarding Nazism and knows that Hitler once had the audacity to say that woman's place is in the kitchen. She has also heard of the Russian revolution and Lenin and Trotzky, two bewhiskered fiends who fomented terrible disorder.

The Party is in the midst of a great campaign. A loyal stooge is called to the office and told there is urgent need for an innocent woman to head a provisional committee,

*329 W. 108th St., New York City. Jan. 21, 1939.

which is to sponsor a giant United Front rally in defense of democracy everywhere. The finding of Mrs. White is reported, the party leader assured of her gullibility.

So it comes to pass that Mrs. White receives an invitation to a Sunday afternoon tea. The hostess, whose home is put to use, is a recent dupe, who has been assured her new activities make her the benefactor of all mankind. The guests, carefully selected for the occasion, belong to the legions of the loyal.

The conversation turns to questions of the day. Mrs. White learns that there are frightful and sinister forces at work in the world. She begins to learn about Fascism and a suffering humanity ground down beneath cruel dictatorships. Workingmen, their wives and their children are being imprisoned and shot down in cold blood. The danger of a new and horrible war is casting a shadow over the world. Then, there is talk of collective security, the formation of Fronts and Committees that have a solution to this awful problem. Mrs. White is horrified, but observes it is not likely to happen here.

In a chorus the United Fronters rise to that statement with proof to the contrary.

She is warned against another of these enemies of the people, the Red Baiter. He lurks everywhere, to pounce upon every reform and say it is the work of Communists. And here the Party functionary comes forward. He says he is a Communist and proud of it. His Party is

the victim of a great misunderstanding. It is made up of patriotic Americans who love this country but will fight to the bitter end the despoilers of the glorious tradition of the Founding Fathers. His ideas are new and highly advanced, but not for the world would he force them upon others. All he wants is unity and the more of that the better. Surely, an intelligent, cultured lady of Mrs. White's integrity can see that she will be able to get along with him in the service of democracy.

By this time the lady is a trifle befuddled. She had not previously realized these terrible things were happening. Next she learns of the mass rally in which the whole town will be united for the common good. The hostess says they need an able experienced woman to head the arrangements committee. She suggests Mrs. White. That lady, flattered but not quite realizing what she is taking on, accepts.

As plans go forward, the new dupe reaches heights of enthusiasm. At the next meeting of her club, she discusses all these newly discovered evils and asks for support.

A labor leader, long disliked by the Party, is approached for support. Being painfully familiar with the forces guiding the United Fronters, he sends them packing and says he will instruct his followers to take a similar stand. Mrs. White is told this man is wrecking her project. Woman-like, she becomes highly indignant and says his behavior is entirely out of reason for a labor leader. A story in the *Daily Work-*

er declares that Mrs. White, a prominent anti-Fascist club woman, is unable to understand the attitude of labor leaders who refuse to fight Fascism. She is portrayed as flaying the reactionary forces and urging the rank and file to ignore their advice by forming the United Front in spite of them.

Mrs. White is now at the point of feeling she is of tremendous importance to world progress. Everywhere, her new friends shower compliments upon her. Soon the whole town learns she is defying everything and everybody in a great anti-Fascist onslaught. All this praise swells the lady's vanity dangerously, but she loves it. All the while the Party is energetically capitalizing upon the misunderstanding that has developed. The comrades penetrate unions with their new dupe's statement. They point out that here is a woman who is no Communist. But what is she doing? Why, she

is building the United Front. Close and lifelong friends of Mrs. White, feeling sure she is not Red, decide they will give the cooperation she asks for.

Thanks to the efforts of Mrs. White, stooges and the Party and an uninformed public, the United Front rally is a success. Much effective propaganda is made. A large sum of money is collected of which the Party receives a goodly share and, in addition, the expense account has been well padded for the benefit of Comrade Stalin's program.

Should the lady grow suspicious, voice objections, and continue to do so in the face of evasive replies, it will be hinted she is turning Red Baiter and falling for the lies of reactionaries. This may frighten her back into line. But if she is too troublesome and fussy about an accounting of the money taken in, she will be dropped like a hot potato.

THREAT OF A SERIOUS BREACH in the ranks of the National Lawyers' Guild, comprising 3,500 lawyers and judges, has brought to a climax increasing resentment against strong Communistic influence, if not control, of that organization.

Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora of New York State, the retiring president of the Guild, brought the matter to a head. He, with other prominent Guild members, threatened to resign from the organization because of its failure to condemn Communism along with other "isms" at its national convention in Chicago a few weeks ago.

After a meeting with Guild leaders Justice Pecora stated he would hold his proposed resignation in abeyance if he could be assured the Guild would not be used to promote subversive philosophies repugnant to Americans. In the meantime, Frank P. Walsh, honorary Guild president and a prominent Catholic layman, announced his resignation. Mr. Walsh was the Guild's first national president.

Why Stars in the Flag?

By FRANCES NEWTON

Condensed from *This Week**

I HAVEN'T been here very long. Technically, I am a foreigner . . . and I have married an American . . . must accept the laws and traditions of my husband's country . . . become a citizen.

Changing nationality . . . is not lightly undertaken. I felt I should examine myself . . . the country whose citizenship I was to embrace . . . the American flag.

The flag! I looked at it, flying high in the breeze. Stars and stripes! The stripes didn't seem particularly significant, but the stars did.

Stars in the flag! Why stars? I wondered.

My friends explained, "There is a star for every state . . . forty-eight of them."

"But why stars?" I asked.

They looked puzzled. I went to a public library. . . . At last I found the answer . . . between the covers of a little book: "The Flag of the United States; Its History and Symbolism," by Col. James A. Moss.

"The reason why our Forefathers placed stars in our National Emblem is given in the Congressional Act of June 14, 1777, which adopted the Flag and which prescribed 'that the Union be thirteen stars in a blue field representing a new constella-

tion' . . . symbolizing as previously stated, stars in the heavens . . . signaling to mankind the birth of the first nation on earth dedicated to personal and religious liberty; a sanctuary to which men and women the world over, oppressed because of religious and other beliefs, might take refuge and enjoy Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

All other nations had been formed for power, for aggrandizement. This one was for Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

It was a star moving ever westward that led the Shepherds and the Wise Men to Bethlehem, to the birthplace of Him who was to teach the world a new philosophy and give to men a new moral code, a code of love and kindness in place of cruelty and greed.

It was a star by which mariners set their course across troubled seas to discover this new land. . . .

It is a star that heralds dawn and twilight.

Thirteen stars in a blue field representing the rise of a new constellation in the Heavens, signaling to mankind the birth of the first nation on earth dedicated to personal and religious freedom.

This was the answer to my question, "Why stars in the flag?"

*New York City. Feb. 26, 1939.

American Youth

Offered a Soviet Paradise,
Should Beware

By EDWARD A. HARRIGAN

THE Communists are keenly appreciative of the importance of gaining the youth of America. They know well that the state of tomorrow will be the sort which the youths of today will make it. Indeed, Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S., has declared repeatedly: "Who wins the youth wins the future of America." In this assertion, Browder is mouthing the principle laid down time and again by Joseph Stalin, arch-tyrant of Russia, whose American representative he is. Already published is the book which bears on its cover the significant legend: *In a Soviet America; Happy Days for American Youth*.

The Communists in America are going about their work of capturing youth in a very thorough, very insolent way. Browder declares: "We are the Americans and Communism is the Americanism of the 20th century." How much does this assertion sound like that of Job, who ironically answered Baldad the Shuhite, "No doubt ye are the people and all wisdom will die with you."

Misguided they are, but the Communists are in deadly earnest in their campaign to steal the hearts and minds of American youth.

From time to time American parents catch a glimpse of Communist youth activities. They read of Red penetration into this college or that university; they read that an actual investigation has been launched here or there. They see youths carrying Communist placards and banners and red flags in picket lines. They see the staging of a Communist youth street demonstration. But to the average American, these manifestations of Communist workings seem to be isolated, sporadic, unimportant. The Communists themselves can best tell us how far their cause has advanced among American youth. Speaking before the seventh world congress of the Communist International in Moscow, O. Kuusinen said:

"The leaders of the Young Communist League of the United States, headed by Gil Green, brushed . . . faint-hearted argument aside, rolled up their sleeves and went to the Congress (American Youth Con-

gress), at which an extremely variegated group of young people from most diverse strata was assembled. Our American comrades achieved a great success at this Youth Congress. The agents of Fascism were completely isolated, and the Congress was transformed into a great united front Congress of the radical youth. And when, somewhat later, a second general Youth Congress was held, our young comrades already enjoyed a position of authority at it."

It is this Communist-dominated Congress which the Catholic Bishops of the U. S. have annually warned Catholic students to avoid.

The American Student Union

One of the principal Communist youth groups which sends its delegates to the Congress is the American Student Union. This Union, as a section of the World Student Association for Peace, Freedom and Culture, is the result of a united front gathering of young Socialists and Communists. Formerly it was known as the Student League for Industrial Democracy and the National Student League. This latter was the American division of the Proletarian Youth League of Moscow. The united front of the American Student Union, formed at a coalition meeting in 1937, was hailed in Moscow as "one of its (Communism's) greatest triumphs."

"The American Student Union claims to have led as many as 500,000 students out in annual, April 22nd, student strikes in the U. S.," stated the Dies committee's report to congress. "It announced that it

set up the 'front' movement, the United Student Peace Committee in 1938, which has brought into its front 17 national youth organizations."

In his Moscow address, Kuusinen pointed out:

"The American young comrades are speaking from experience when they say that we must work in mass organizations, not with the purpose of destroying or weakening them, but to work to transform them from centers of bourgeois influence into centers of united front struggle, into centers of proletarian influence.

"In these organizations our American young comrades have discovered a large number of functionaries and cadres who are prepared to fight side by side with the Communists against reaction, and in the course of not quite a year the Young Communist League in the U. S. has succeeded in creating 175 fractions in these mass organizations."

The foregoing not only suggests the extent to which Communism has spread among American youth; it also discloses the methods employed by the Communists in spreading their influence. These are two: Enlisting youth in out-and-out Communist organizations, and boring from within other institutions and organizations.

The Young Communist League

The most important Communist youth organization, of course, is the Young Communist League. Its membership is comparatively small, and remains constant at about 30,000, for the reason that when a

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"The American Student Union claims to have led as many as 500,000 students out in annual, April 22nd, student strikes in the U. S.," stated the Dies committee's report to congress. "It announced that it

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member reaches the age of 21 he automatically graduates into the adult group. But the numbers influenced by the YCL run into untold tens of thousands.

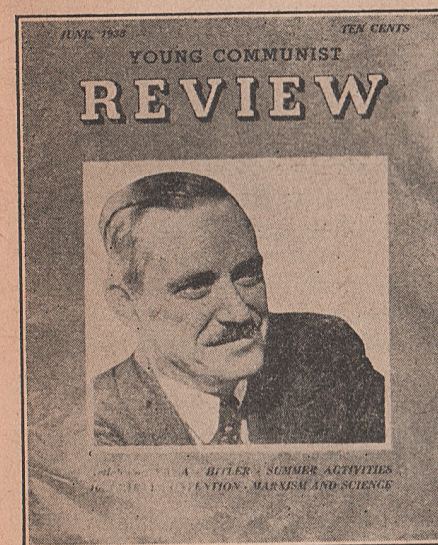
The YCL of the U. S. was organized in 1922. At its second convention, the following year, it became affiliated with the Young Communist International and adopted its program and rules. As a section of

American League for Peace and Democracy, and the International Workers' Order. Organized in numerous schools and colleges in the U. S., it issues many publications and pamphlets, and carries on and sponsors mass demonstrations.

It boasts that its members are in the CCC, the National Guard, and the citizens military training camps, as well as in schools and colleges. Chief targets of YCL spleen are the Boy Scouts (which it terms a militaristic group existing in the interests of the capitalists), the Catholic youth movements, and the Reserve Officers Training Corps. In schools and colleges, its principal activities center around the study of Marxism, strikes against regulations, demands for free lunches, free tuition, and free books, and demonstrations protesting ousting of Red professors and demanding dismissal of anti-Communist teachers.

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Another recent instance is that of Ohio State University, now under fire following the request of the American Legion for a state investigation. The complaint came on the heels of a news item published in the Ohio State *Lantern*, the university newspaper, which announced a program of campus activities which included:

Saturday classes in Communism sponsored by the Marxist Club and the American Student Alliance; a Lenin memorial service and Lincoln memorial service, both to be addressed by Communist Party members, and the exhibition of the Soviet movie, *Lenin in October*. The Marxism classes, the *Lantern* item stated, would be conducted by Cleveland Communist Party members.

The Marxist Club, with about 25 members, is especially active in the city of Columbus. According to the weekly magazine, *Social Justice*, the club distributed, at the time of the Spanish embargo issue, mimeographed letters to persons leaving Catholic Church services, stating that "no true Catholic can be influenced by Father Coughlin's words on Spain" but must join Communism in urging the lifting of the embargo. "The group," *Social Justice* says, "even managed to convey the idea to some of the Catholic pastors, that it might cause damage to their Church property if they continued to permit the sale of *Social Justice* magazine in their neighborhood."

In the High Schools

Another instance: It has been

brought out recently that subversive groups have worked among public high school students in Oklahoma. An organization is said to have national headquarters in Oklahoma City, with branches in many large cities throughout the country. School authorities in Oklahoma City became disturbed when several pupils refused to attend classes regularly or submit to school discipline. Members of this organization, investigation showed, repudiated the authority of parents and school superiors and denied the right of all law. Here is Bolshevism with a vengeance! Officers of the organization were known as "commissars." The president of the organization explained in a newspaper interview that although members favored entire religious freedom many of them were avowed atheists. Easier divorce laws and hygienic tests for marriage were other points of the group's program. Hewing right to the Party line!

Boston parents have become alarmed by the disclosure that Communist propaganda and sex information is being distributed to public high school pupils there by the American Student Union, and have united with the police in a battle against Red activities. Appearing before the city council, Sybil Holmes, former state senator, produced a magazine, *The Student Advocate*, which urged children to read Communistic literature and contained two pages of sex information. *The Advocate* is published and circulated by the Union.

The foregoing are set down as in-

stances of Red penetration into our institutions of learning. The purpose is not to single them out as being any worse than countless others, nor to pretend that the entire staffs or student bodies of any particular institutions should be condemned because of the presence within them of Communist groups. According to testimony given before the Dies Committee, the American Student Union has sections in nearly every secular college and university in the country and in many of our high schools. Indeed, the committee was told that there has possibly been more Red activity in this field than in any other, excepting among the working class.

Reds Among Instructors

Nor are the Red elements in our colleges and universities confined to the student body; indeed, even more pernicious are the Red, Pink, and Pinkish professors and instructors who assist so ably in the making of Communist students. The American Federation of Teachers is honeycombed with Communists. Only a few weeks ago, two locals of the American Federation of Teachers in New York City were suspended from the American Federation of Labor central body on the ground that the locals had taken part in Communist activities.

"As in Russia, Spain, France, China, Mexico, and every country in which Communists have formed movements, the youth and the professors particularly have been widely organized into direct and contributing movements along many lines,"

testified Walter S. Steele before the Dies Committee.

"It is simple enough to see the reason why it is of benefit to the un-American forces to organize both of these groups if they organize one of them. I have referred to the effort afoot among Communists to organize in such a way in the edu-



One of the myriad pamphlets used to attract the youth

cational institutions so as to bring about a 'closed shop on the campus,' as one document refers to the organization from the top—instructors—and the organization at the bottom—students.

"On the one hand, the professor would feel freer to teach Communism in the institution; and on the other side, the student would be

more acceptable to the teaching of it. If a student should be fired for Communist action in the institution the student body and the professorial bodies could be in an organized position to strike; if a professor were fired the student body and professorial body could jointly act.

"There are a number of Communist professors, there are a number of Socialist professors, there are professors who used to be IWW's, there are others who are atheists, there are many who are on the firing line in co-operating movements. There have been many colleges blacklisted because such radicals have been dismissed from service.

"As one example of how our educational institutions are penetrated, recently Granville Hicks, an avowed Communist, was added to the teaching staff at Harvard. Harvard has several Communist organizations among its students; so strongly are they entrenched that they can issue a regular 28-page publication known as the *Harvard Communist*. Not every institution is penetrated, but a great number of them are. . . . But let me assure you that there are many strange things being perpetrated under the protection of so-called academic freedom in our country today."

The Communist Appeal

What is the lure the Reds place before the eyes of America's sons and daughters, the bait that so many of our youth have already grasped with such avidity? Why, the same philosophy of materialism that they preach on every street corner. The

same picture of Utopia, of a Heaven on earth that they paint in every drawing room, every labor union hall, every classroom to which they gain access.

"Did you ever play a game when you were young in which you chanted: 'Doctor, lawyer, fireman, chief?'" asks Max Weiss, in *Happy Days for American Youth*, a booklet in the *In a Soviet America* series.

"Every child does. Every child and youth hopes some day to be an important person. Everyone wants to be a famous doctor saving lives, honored and respected by all people. Everyone wants to be an engineer, building bridges, mighty dams, powerful engines. Everyone wants to be a scientist, digging into the darkest, most hidden secrets of nature and making them available for all mankind. Everyone wants to be a famous writer, creating literature, poetry, prose, drama, which will make people for generations to come, laugh, cry, think.

"And yet, how many of these ambitions are killed today! How many Mayos, how many Edisons, how many Shakespeares and Miltons, are buried together with their talents beneath a sea of poverty!

"Not so the youth of Soviet America! For them, the world would for the first time open itself wide, to be rebuilt, to be changed, to be written about! That burning flame of ambition, that powerful urge to be famous, to contribute in one way or another, be it ever so little, to the forward movement of mankind, would at last be satisfied.

"There would be no mute, in-

glorious Miltons in Soviet America!

"Little by little the separation which now exists between mental and manual labor would be abolished. Culture would be available for all. Any young worker in a shop, or young farmer on a Socialist farm, who wished to paint, to write poetry, to sing, or to exercise his dramatic ability would be able to do so. The time, the training, the encouragement would all be there. Culture and science would not remain, as it does now, the monopoly of a few fortunate persons. It would be a Socialist culture in which the masses of people participated."

Russia Disproves it All

An idyllic picture, is it not? One would expect that such a condition would exist in the Communist-dictated Russia of today, as indeed the writer just quoted and numerous others say it does. Yet we read of Russian industries being subsidized by the state, to offset operating losses; of sabotage on collective farms; of old women dying on a 30-mile march to work in the fields; of employment cards being issued to workers, to insure efficiency.

Be not deluded, American youth! Youths in Russia toe the mark, just as their elders do. Only a few days ago, it was revealed in press dispatches that 150 Russian children had been arrested and jailed on trumped-up charges to improve the professional standing of four officials.

Oh, yes, the four officials were locked up—they were given five to ten-year sentences, the Moscow dis-

patch said. But the astounding thing is that the thing could have taken place at all!

A book, *The Soviet Paradise Lost**, by Ivan Solonevich, has just been published. The author declares that people drink more *per capita* in Leningrad than anywhere else in the world, especially the middle Intelligentsia and the *young workers*. Forced social activities, compulsory enthusiasm, the labor of galley slaves, absence of prospects, endless oppression, and grief over the conditions of Soviet existence drive people to alcohol, he asserts.

Here is the testimony, not of a biased outsider, but of a native-born Russian. Elsewhere in his volume he speaks of areas where the peasants once lived in comfort, but where today the children roam about the prison camps, seeking to wheedle scraps of bread, herring heads and refuse from the prisoners! The peasants, of course, are being taxed to starvation in the attempt to force them to work on collective farms. The children suffer and die accordingly.

A Panicky Utopia

Oh, it's a panicky Utopia, and the youth are not exempt from the pain and the terror. Word comes from Moscow that Kosarev and other leaders of the Komsomol, Communist Youth Organization in Russia, have been expelled from it. Accused of "illicit acts, encouraging the infiltration of counter-revolutionary elements, patronizing the 'people's enemies' and of 'wild orgies,'" it

*The Paisley Press, Inc., New York City, 1938.

can be expected that the next stage will be their arrest as "Fascist curs and spies" and subsequent "liquidation," if indeed, this has not happened already.

This report demonstrates the Kremlin's growing state of panic. When the army was "purged" of all its high command, it was upon the Komsomol that the Red dictator's hopes were focused. Mere boys were given high and responsible posts in the army and navy—mere boys with neither training nor any technical knowledge, boys whose sole qualification was a professed blind adoration of the "Father of the peoples." Barely a month before being deposed as head

of the Komsomol, Kosarev had been accorded high honors.

Happy days for Russian youth, indeed!

Beholding the desolation and sorrow and misery about him, Solonevich was moved to cry out:

"But what has become of our youth, our boys and our girls? They should have been thought of first, for in them is the future of our country. Shame on us for having forgotten them! On their little skeletons—millions of skeletons of poor starved children—the Socialist Paradise is being erected."

And our American youth are being told to look to Russia as their ideal!

TWO ANTI-AMERICAN GROUPS had a field day—or night—of it, in and around Madison Square Garden in New York on the evening of February 20.

Inside the Garden, Adolf Hitler's German-American (?) admirers filled the 19,000 seats to cheer Bund-leader Kuhn and the other speakers; Dorothy Thompson laughed her way into the headlines and an obstreperous Jewish tailor lost his pants.

Outside, 1,700 policemen kept in leash the passions of a Communist-inspired crowd which packed the streets for blocks in every direction. The Communists were out to "picket" the Bund meeting—and picketing with Communists means rioting, if they are able to bring it about. But the Communists were outnumbered, apparently, by the idly curious spectators and the riot failed to get under way. The firmness and tact of the police were a big factor.

A week later the Communists gathered in the same arena to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Third International. They were able to fill only two-thirds of the seats, and all the police could find to do that night was to arrest two Trotskyite hecklers. In spite of the vaudeville features the Communists offered—a chorus and some interpretative dances—they failed to draw either the headlines or the crowds that they had when trying to bust up the other fellows' show.

Rather significant, don't you think, as showing what Communism really has to offer?

From the Inside

Heating the Iron for a Strike

This is the fourth installment of the story, told in his own words, of a man who up to a few months ago was a prominent leader of the Communist Party in the U. S. In previous installments he has told how he became a member; how the Communists precipitated a strike; of a brutal assault upon Harry West, a staunch union member, the blame being put on "company thugs" to arouse membership support and to create public sympathy. West had opposed the unjustified strike. The author, who had identified West for the Communist sluggers prior to their attack, has just been picked up by the police. Please remember that all names used in the narrative are fictitious.

PART IV

RESPONDING to the command of the patrolman, I stepped out of the union hall and got into the police car. I didn't speak, but Captain Dan Murphy said: "We just want to ask you a few questions, Collins." I said, "O. K." and lit a cigarette, trying to compose my nerves.

On the way to the station, I wondered what these questions might be. Had there been a slip-up? Had somebody seen me with the "education squad" that had beat Harry West to within an inch of his life? Had West died? The thought frightened me.

I was booked for investigation; my billfold, pocket knife, papers and other possessions were taken from me.

A few minutes later I was sitting under a blinding electric light, while a number of police officers stood in the background asking questions. One officer did most of the talking at first. He said:

"Collins, you aren't under arrest. Not yet. We just want to talk to you about the assault on Harry West. We know you were supposed to be a friend of his, and we know you have also been seen in the company of radical agitators lately. We thought you might be able to give us some leads in this case, to help clear it up."

I told them that West was a good union man and a friend of mine, but that I didn't know a thing that would help solve the crime. I said that Wade, our union president, claimed West was beaten by company thugs.

"You know better than that, Collins," one of the officers said.

I told them again that I didn't know anything at all about it.

The officers took turns questioning me. I answered them with "Yes" and "No." After about two hours of it, I got thirsty and asked for a drink. The room was hot, and stuffy with cigarette smoke.

Captain Murphy brought in a glass of water and set it on the other end of the table. Then he started in on me.

"Collins," he said, "you weren't under arrest until you demonstrated you weren't willing to help us. Now, get this: We gave you a fair and square chance to help us clear up this mess without getting yourself mixed up in it, and you didn't have the nerve to be a man. Now I'm going to tell you some things.

"In the first place, we have known for more than a year that there was a strong branch of the Communist Party in this town. We have known that Klein was the leader of the Party here, that Moskovitz distributes literature. And we think it is damn funny that Lillian Goldman and Ruth Rosselli happened along just after West was beaten. We know that Rosenstein is an organizer, that Julius Hendricks-mier and Harry Steinberg are big Reds.

"We know that Party meetings have been held at Klein's house for a long time. You can't expect things like these not to be found out, Collins. The decent people of this town, church people, American Legion members, men who love their wives and children, their homes, their churches and their God, are against Communism, and we have had plenty of helpers keeping tab on this gang of Russian Reds."

I commenced to get a sickly feeling inside and it didn't make me feel any better when Murphy continued:

"We have a dozen reports on file, Collins, from decent people who have seen you lately, sneaking into Klein's house after dark. We knew almost from the first when you started running around with this outfit.

"We've given you a chance, a fair and square chance, to be a man and to clear your conscience of this crime. And you lie like a real Communist."

He reached for a drink of the water he had brought for me, and which I hadn't got, and I said:

"I told you, Mr. Murphy, that Harry West was my friend. I didn't beat him up."

"No," Murphy yelled, shaking his fist in my face, "but you sure as the devil know who did. Now get this. You were seen in the pool hall talking to poor Harry West a little while before he was assaulted. You walked out, crossed the street and got into a car with an out-of-the-state license. The men in that car beat West. You spotted him for them. Now, that's the truth, ain't it?" he thundered.

I knew that the "education committee" had gotten safely out of town and that the police had nothing on me. Murphy was bluffing. So I sat still and said nothing.

Chief Murphy looked at me with loathing and disgust in his face.

"Lock him up," he roared, and strode out of the room.

A Night in Jail

The cell they pushed me into had a steel shelf with a thin mattress and cotton blanket for a bed. I slept but little and was awakened in the

morning by a Negro trusty who shoved a plate of oatmeal and bread under the door. I couldn't eat it.

About 9 o'clock the jailer unlocked my cell door and told me to follow him. In the office Captain Murphy greeted me with a scowl.

"You're released, Collins," he said. "I just got a tip that your union president, Wade, and Moe Rosenbloom, your I. L. D. (International Labor Defense) lawyer, are up in Judge Smithfield's court getting a writ of habeas corpus for you. I'd a damn sight rather turn you out of my own accord than to have that Red outfit get credit for your release. Now get the hell outta here. You're too low to be found in my jail."

I met Wade and Rosenbloom on the sidewalk in front of the jail. Sure enough, they had obtained a writ for my release. Wade introduced me to Rosenbloom.

We all went direct to union headquarters. I called my wife and found she was half worried to death. I told her I had been to an all-night meeting, would be busy all day, was going to another night meeting, and wouldn't be home until late. For the first time in my life, I was lying to my wife.

Union headquarters was a scene of intense activity. Committees had been appointed. I was told I was to serve the next day as a picket captain. Klein was there and he acted as if he didn't know I had been arrested. We all pitched in and helped carry some office furniture to an upstairs room, across the street from the plant, which had

been rented for strike headquarters. Lillian and Ruth were there, in charge of the commissary.

After staying a few minutes we went on down to the plant where I was greeted with cheers by the boys on the picket line. Harry Steinberg said the boys had made a complete survey of the plant and had welded shut every gate but one—that at the main entrance.

Klein Gives His Orders

We held a Party meeting at Klein's house that night with all the shades lowered. There were only ten of us there.

I gave an account of my experience at the jail and told what questions had been asked me and the answers I had given. Klein said that I had stood up well under fire and now that the police knew I was a Communist, I might as well act as a Red Front in the future.

He said, however that under no circumstances was I ever to be mixed up in any acts of violence. He explained, "We are known as a legal political party and our constitution provides for the expulsion of any member found guilty of violence or of advocating violence.

"Whenever the workers, educated by the Party, are provoked to violence by the strong arm tactics of the bosses it is a decision of the Party that all known Party members remain in the background. We must do this in order to maintain our legal position.

"We must always keep in mind that when the workers in sufficient numbers are provoked to such a de-

gree that a revolutionary crisis develops we must have our leaders available to lead the masses to establish a Soviet United States of America."

I didn't say so, of course, but it looked to me, from what Klein said, that it was the policy of the Party leaders to provoke non-Communist union members into street fights, riots, and the like, while the real Communist leaders stayed in a safe place. Afterward I found that this was true. It was always non-Party members who got their heads cracked. No Party member ever got put on the spot.

I didn't like Klein's statement that I should be known as a Communist Red Front. I knew it would mean trouble at home. I didn't say anything, however.

Girding for Battle

The I. L. D. defense attorney, Moe Rosenbloom, said he had learned from Frank Brown in Washington that a shipment of tear gas had been traced to our plant; also that the police had bought a large consignment of tear and nauseating gas in preparation for trouble.

It was brought out that our mayor had sworn in 500 extra deputies but that the sheriff had refused to send armed guards to protect the plant unless it became necessary.

Comrade Wade, our union president, reported he and Klein and Steinberg had met with our international president who was staying at the Stanton Hotel. He told us our president had wired Washington and made arrangements for all the

strikers to be immediately placed on relief rolls. He said there was an old bulletin from the state relief office to the effect that if an applicant for relief had refused to take private employment he was automatically ineligible for aid. The company, our international president said, would try to invoke this ruling to keep us from getting aid. The federal administration was behind us, however, he assured us, stating we would be given relief on a basis of need, regardless of the cause of unemployment.

Wade said he was taking a list of all the strikers to the county director of relief, who had already promised that the case workers would certify them as eligible for relief. "So you see," he went on, "the state and federal governments will help finance the strike."

He said, however, that to supplement relief funds he had requested our international president to ask his executive board to vote \$5,000 for emergency expenses. This he had promised to do and part of the money was expected by the first of the week.

Rosenbloom, the I. L. D. attorney, was a veteran strike leader who had led strikes personally on the West Coast and had at one time attempted to organize the fruit pickers and cannery workers but had been tarred and feathered, as he said, by the agents of the bosses. (I learned later that it was the workers themselves who had done the tarring and feathering, resentful of a New Yorker trying to tell them what to do.)

"Your strike," said Rosenbloom,

"is a typical example of what happens to the exploited masses in all the mass industries when they try to raise their social and economic standard of living and are forced to strike because of the super-exploitation of the capitalists."

Rosenbloom had spoken before hundreds of union locals throughout the country. He said he would address the mass meeting to be held the next afternoon, to which had been invited all the "progressive" groups, including the American Student Union, Young Communist League, American League Against War and Fascism, National Committee for Relief of Republican Spain, Young Judeas, the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense.

Rosenbloom wanted credentials signed by the president and the executive committee with the seal of the local, authorizing the solicitation of funds to help win the strike. He said at least half a dozen good speakers should be on the road soliciting funds, to keep a constant stream of money coming in to the union. The central committee of the Communist Party would furnish a list of all locals that were in a position to help financially and arrange for a schedule so that the speakers sent out could make a local union meeting every night.

Strike Technique

It was decided by all present that this was the right thing to do. Rosenbloom then proposed the following program, later mimeographed, to be adopted by the union busi-

ness meeting that was to follow the mass meeting the next day:

1. Allow no one to enter the mill without a pass signed by the union president and picket captain and bearing the local seal of the union. (Rosenbloom explained that this would insure against wreckers sabotaging company property and blaming it on the union.)

2. That only the superintendent and union maintenance men be allowed passes. (If foremen were given passes they would do the maintenance work themselves.)

3. That a delegation from the union be sent to our sheriff (who was a former mill worker and very favorable to us) and ask that deputy sheriff commissions be given to 50 of our members so that they could protect company property (and by so doing protect their jobs).

4. That we ask all civic, business and professional clubs, and other organizations to demand a speedy settlement of the strike and pass resolutions condemning working conditions, health hazards, and low hourly pay rates.

5. That our union request the U. S. Department of Labor to send a mediator at once to call a meeting between the management and the union.

6. That a delegation visit the mayor and commend him for taking precautions to protect life and property by swearing in the 500 deputies, and pledge our support of law and order. (This was done to keep public opinion on our side. It would make a nice newspaper story.)

7. That we secure a large bulletin board and have the picket captains keep a record thereon of all pickets and have them assigned to certain shifts so we would know where our men were at all times.

8. That we hold a mass parade following the mass meeting on the morrow, just preceding the business meeting, and invite all the progressive groups to join; that we assemble in front of the mill, march through the business section, halt in front of the city hall while the delegation presented the resolution to the mayor, and the demonstrators sing *The Star-Spangled Banner*, *Solidarity*, *Hold the Fort*, and other songs.

9. That the picket captain be made captain of the parade and that he name section leaders, song leaders, etc., and give final instructions.

Rosenbloom's proposals were adopted without discussion.

Klein closed the meeting by saying the central committee had decided to send Comrade Brown back until the strike was over and that he would be in charge of all activities, especially publicity. Klein said every member of our press committee who was not a member of our Party would be "promoted" to some other committee. Only Communists would be on the press committee in order that we could advance and broaden the range of the shop paper, *The Sentinel*.

A committee of three was appointed to solicit advertising and financial contributions for *The Sentinel*. Lillian Goldman was named chairman.

Klein said, "From now on we

will hold our Party meetings at different places. You will be notified each time. A member of the American Legion lives on the ground floor of this building. He probably is the one who informed the police of our activities. When you comrades leave, all go together because I am informed by our Washington office that H. H. Ahner of St. Louis and the Pinkertons have their hatchet gang and stool pigeons here to break the strike.

"We know these things because our Party also has operatives. Their reports are sent directly to our Central Committee, which acts as a clearing house so that when the workers are forced to strike we have the needed information on company plans. We also furnish leads through the trade and industrial unions to the Sub-committee on Education and Labor. They are going to expose all the strike-breaking agencies, also the agents for the companies supplying tear gas, etc."

The Communists Take Charge

It really didn't occur to me until later, so natural it all seemed at the time, that the Communist Party was in fact taking complete charge of the strike without knowledge or consent of the rank and file of our union membership.

The wholly unjustified strike had been provoked by the Party, following the Communist planned assault on Harry West, blamed on the company.

Resolutions to be adopted at the union meeting the next day had been drawn up at the Party meet-

ing. Never at any time did there seem to be any doubt in the mind of anybody as to whether or not they would pass. Later it also occurred to me that during the meeting the next day nobody was smart enough to question the origin of the various proposals. It was just another example of how a highly articulate and well-disciplined Communist minority can run a labor union. I have since seen it happen hundreds of times.

When I got home after the meeting at Klein's house I told my wife I had been busy on strike activities but I did not tell her about my arrest. She pleaded with me to quit the strike. I told her I had gone too far to quit now.

The Next Morning

I got only four hours' sleep that night, and left for strike headquarters the next morning before my wife was awake. Despite the early hour, the boys were coming in by the dozens and the tables in the commissary were being filled. Members were served coffee and rolls by the ladies' auxiliary of the union, assisted by some very pretty girls who, I found, belonged to the Young Communist League.

I was drinking a cup of coffee when one of our pickets came in with a deputy sheriff and walked over to where I was sitting. The officer said that the pickets had refused to let the superintendent and bookkeepers enter the plant without a pass from me. I told him that the pickets were simply obeying orders.

"It's this way," I said, "If we don't enforce the rule that passes must be shown by all who enter the plant they can get enough strike breakers inside to start operating simply by having them pose as bookkeepers."

"I believe you've got something there," the deputy said, smiling, "but after all you fellows ought to realize that you are not the law and you have no legal right to prevent officials of the company from entering their own property."

"We are going to do it that way, anyhow," I assured him.

"We won't argue about that now," he replied. "Here is the list of names of the fellows I want passes for."

We walked over to the table. I checked the names and found them O. K. The officer sat down beside me, I had one of the girls bring him a cup of coffee, and he passed cigarettes. I had written perhaps half a dozen passes when suddenly we were all startled by the sound of loud shouts from the street.

Rushing to the window, we saw that a fight had started over by the main plant gate where the officer had left the superintendent and bookkeepers. Our men were running in that direction. Several men were on the ground and a dozen fights were in progress.

What had gone wrong?

Our boys had been told not to start any trouble regardless of what happened. The officer and I rushed for the door and raced down the stairs.

(To be continued)

Trotsky in Mexico

Why Is He There?

By JANE ANDERSON

LEON TROTSKY transferred his domicile to Mexico for the purpose of initiating the third and final step toward revolution in the United States of America. He is determined to overthrow our existing form of Government, by violence.

No man is better fitted for the task. No man is more intimately versed in the multiple intricacies of America's racial and social stratification, or may estimate more accurately the inner, secret values and the faceted surfaces of the American Commonwealth. Under the direct command of Leon Trotsky, in 1920, the first Communist onslaught was launched on American soil. The poison proved to be too tepid and temperate, for it was readily rejected by the very force and vigor of the national blood stream. In 1922, a more determined effort met with less resistance. For this reason, it is frequently maintained that the first organized advance of Communist-controlled Communist forces in America dates from the year 1922. This is incorrect. The cornerstone of the subversive edifice was laid in 1920. A detail of some considerable interest to us, as a people, when we

bear in mind the oft-repeated assertion of the Iberian Anarchists (the blood-saturated F. A. I. of Loyalist-Communist Spain) that twenty years suffices for the seeds of subversion to flower into the fruits of Revolution. The romantic phraseology of the Anarchists should not make us forget that, hand in hand with their Communist brothers in Spain, they have slaughtered, on the execution grounds, 400,000 civilians, 22,000 priests, brothers and nuns, and laid in ruins 20,000 of the world's most beautiful chapels and churches, since the outbreak of hostilities in the Iberian Peninsula; since the seeds of subversion *flowered into the fruits* of Revolution in Spain.

Do not be misled by the carefully-fostered legend that Trotsky, broken and ruined, in exile from the Soviet Utopia, languishes in the nostalgic shadows of Popocatepetl. Nothing could be further from the truth. Wherever Leon Trotsky moves, follow the forces of World Revolution.

It so happened that the precipitate demise of Lenin found Trotsky vacationing — vacationing, mind you! — in snowy Siberia. Stalin, dis-

inherited by the political will of Lenin, seized upon the timely absence of Trotsky to form the Triumvirate which paved the way for the Stalin dictatorship of today.

The feud lies between two world leaders of equal power, Stalin and Trotsky, and springs from divergent opinions as to the revolutionary *means* to be employed and not the revolutionary *ends* to be achieved. Here is the testimony of a former Russian Commissar. I submit a literal translation from the Russian text:

"Trotsky and Stalin, though hating each other, are both being employed in their appointed roles. Trotsky has been exiled from the Executive Board which is to put on the New Deal concocted for Soviet Russia and the Communist Third International. He has been given

another, but not less important, duty of directing the Fourth International, and gradually taking over such functions of Communistic Bolshevism as are becoming incompatible with Soviet and 'Popular Front' policies. . . . Whatever bloodshed may take place in the future will not be provoked by the Soviet Union, or directly by the Third International, but by Trotsky's Fourth International. Thus, in his new role, Trotsky is again leading the vanguard of World Revolution, supervising and organizing the bloody stages of it. He is past master in this profession, in which he is not easily replaced. . . . Any violent disorders and bloodshed will not be traced back to Moscow, but to Trotsky, who is now resident in Mexico, in the mansion of his millionaire friend, Muralist Diego Rivera."

POLICE ARE CO-OPERATING with Superintendent of Schools Gould in investigating Communistic activities in Boston schools. Police were requested by the superintendent to aid him in his investigation into an American Student Union chapter at Roxbury Memorial High School. Communistic organizations, it was charged, have been enlisting high school students into chapters of the American Student Union. Two members of the police radical squad were assigned to the investigation.

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What Is Communism?

Communism is not only a creed. It is a plan of campaign. A Communist is not only the holder of certain opinions; he is the pledged adept of a well-thought-out means of enforcing them. The anatomy of discontent and revolution has been studied in every phase and aspect, and a veritable drill book prepared in a scientific spirit for subverting all existing institutions. The method of enforcement is as much a part of the Communist faith as the doctrine itself. At first the time-honored principles of Liberalism and Democracy are invoked to shelter the infant organism. Free speech, the right of public meeting, every form of lawful political agitation and constitutional right are paraded and asserted. Alliance is sought with every popular movement towards the left.

The creation of a mild Liberal or Socialist regime in some period of convulsion is the first milestone. But no sooner has this been created than it is to be overthrown. Woes and scarcity resulting from confusion must be exploited. Collisions, if possible attended with bloodshed, are to be arranged between the agents of the New Government and the working people. Martyrs are to be manufactured. An apologetic attitude in the rulers should be turned to profit. Pacific propaganda may be made the mask of hatreds never before manifested among men. No faith need be, indeed may be, kept with non-Communists. Every act of good will, of tolerance, of conciliation, of mercy, of magnanimity on the part of Governments or Statesmen is to be utilized for their ruin. Then when the time is ripe and the moment opportune, every form of lethal violence from mob revolt to private assassination must be used without stint or compunction. The citadel will be stormed under the banners of Liberty and Democracy; and once the apparatus of power is in the hands of the Brotherhood, all opposition, all contrary opinions must be extinguished by death.—Winston S. Churchill in "Great Contemporaries."
